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S. R. KIRBY, M.D., EDITOR.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

BY JAMES LAWRIE, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

THE object of the following paper is not controversial; it is a contribution of facts, not arguments: yet, as "facts are stubborn things," and the only basis of all true argument, it is hoped that a simple statement of a few of the leading facts which I met with in my first experience of homœopathy, may produce all the good effects of an equal amount of argument, without any admixture of the acrimony and personality, and other attendant evils of excited feeling, to which party reasonings too often lead, and to which the cause of homœopathy *versus* allopathy has been already, in full measure, exposed. Practical truths can only be tested by experiment.

I have been a medical practitioner in Edinburgh for the last twenty-four years—the greater portion of which time was devoted to allopathy; and, without assuming a boastful tone, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that I was as successful in the treatment of disease as my brethren in the profession: nor were my services less appreciated by the public, both in the number and respectability of the families whom I attended. Nevertheless, many things conspired during my practice to make me dissatisfied with the system of therapeutics on which I had been taught to depend in the selection of remedies for disease. I do not mean to insinuate that the allopathic system was always necessarily or unavoidably a failure, but it was at best vague and dubious; and I see now, what then I had not discovered, that its remedies were successful just in proportion as they chanced to be accordant with a fundamental law of specifics, unknown to its theories—the homœopathic. My experience of both systems makes me feel convinced that any medical practitioner who enters into a patient and candid examination of the subject experimentally, will be as irresistibly impelled to the same conclusion.

When I first heard of homœopathy, I treated it, in common with many others, with the most profound contempt. Its theory of infinitesimal doses seemed Utopian, beyond

the limits of possibility, and unworthy of a moment's serious consideration. The system was but little known in Edinburgh at that time, and I had seldom any opportunity of hearing much about it;—except in a casual way, from the friends of some individuals whose diseases had for a long time baffled the highest resources of allopathy, and who, having been reduced to the greatest extremity by weakness and disease, had resolved, as a last effort, to place themselves under the care of the illustrious Hahnemann. In many cases I learned that the most happy results had followed; and I was naturally very much surprised to hear of such wonderful cures said to have been effected by the apparently insignificant remedies which Dr. Hahnemann used. But, like the great mass of the medical profession at the present time, I attributed the favorable change which had taken place, not to the remedies administered, but to change of air, regulation of diet, &c., and last, but not least, to the power of imagination; and, in this highly philosophical and satisfactory way, following many illustrious precedents, I dismissed the subject from my mind, and remained as sceptical as ever. My attention was again directed to it in 1840, by a physician from England, a gentleman of no mean ability, and of considerable experience in Persia and India, where he had ample opportunity of testing the truth of the system by its application to patients who had never been subjected to the drugging and dosing system, which has so long afflicted the people of this country under the reign of allopathy.

I believe we are inclined to examine any new truth or system of truths according to the estimate we hold of the character and standing of the persons by whom the novelty is presented to us. The physician referred to combined in himself not only all the elements of a sound and successful practitioner, but also those of a faithful and devoted medical missionary. From this time I resolved to investigate the claims of homœopathy, and in accordance with this resolution wrote to Dr. Curie, of London, requesting his advice as to the books and medicines necessary for a trial. The Doctor promptly replied, giving me many useful

hints and much encouragement to proceed with my inquiries. A circumstance occurred shortly before this, too, which tended to deepen the impression that had been made upon my mind. I was in attendance upon a female patient who had been suffering from acute inflammation of the throat of a very obstinate character. All the usual allopathic remedies recommended in such cases failed to give the slightest relief. Leeches, gargles, blisters, purgatives, &c., were all in due course administered. Another physician was called in without my knowledge; and on again visiting, I was glad to find the patient much relieved. She informed me that she had been advised by a friend, especially as she had not been benefited by the means hitherto used, to call in the physician alluded to, without intending any offense to me; and that he had given her some medicine, one tea-spoonful of which effected immediate relief. On examining the prescription, I found it to consist of about the sixteenth of a grain of Belladonna, dissolved in water, a tea-spoonful for a dose, three times a-day. Only one dose had been taken at the time of my visit. The next day the patient was quite well, and required no further attendance. I was no less delighted than surprised at such a speedy, effectual, and, as it proved, permanent cure, effected by a minute dose of a medicine which I had never before heard of as applicable to such a case; but in the course of my investigations I found that Belladonna was a most important homœopathic remedy, invaluable in many diseases; and I afterwards had reason to know that the physician who prescribed it in the above case, although an extreme allopathist, had derived his knowledge of its efficacy in such cases from a homœopathic source. And this was not the only remedy of a similar kind he was in the habit of using, a supply of which he regularly procured from Germany.*

Scarlet fever prevailed to a considerable extent in Edinburgh at this time, and was very fatal in many families. I remember well a very severe case in a girl ten years of age, who was under my care. It seemed as if all the virulence of the disease was concentrated in the throat and glands of the neck. Alarming head symptoms supervened; the tonsils on both sides were

covered with ulcerations; the rash on the skin was of a dark red; the fever very high; the pulse about 120, rapid and small. I had used every allopathic remedy I could think of, and had repeatedly applied the caustic to the ulceration in the throat—but nothing seemed to be of any avail. I called on the evening of the seventh day, about 9 o'clock, as I then thought for the last time—for I had given up all hopes of the girl's recovery; she was very restless, rolling the head from side to side on the pillow, continually tossing the arms to and fro; the countenance expressive of great suffering and anxiety; with delirium. On examining the throat, which I had great difficulty in accomplishing, owing to the tenderness and irritability of the entire mouth, I found it in a state of acute erysipelatous inflammation, parched and glossy, resembling very much that in which Belladonna had been so effectual. I therefore resolved to try Belladonna in this case, and ordered a small teaspoonful to be given as soon as the medicine could be procured, and repeated at 2 A. M. I then took my leave, fully expecting that death would close the scene before morning. On calling next day, however, I was delighted beyond measure, and not more so than surprised, to hear the mother of the child, with a cheerful and animated countenance, exclaim, in her own simple and expressive manner, "Oh, sir, there was surely a charm in that medicine you ordered last night—the poor child had no sooner taken the first dose than she was relieved, and fell into a profound and refreshing sleep." Sure enough, I found the girl in a very different state from that in which I left her on the previous evening. The pulse was soft and regular; the countenance pleased and natural; the inflammation in the throat almost entirely gone, and the ulcerated tonsils presented a healthy appearance. They rapidly healed, and in a few days the girl was quite well; and she had no relapse whatever.

I prescribed the same remedy in many other cases, with marked benefit, and recommended it to several of my professional brethren, urging them to give it a trial. The late Alexander Miller, Surgeon, F. R. S. C. E., was prevailed upon to use it in a similar case under his care at that time. On asking what he thought of the remedy, his reply was most emphatic—"I have no hesitation in saying that it saved the child's life."

Thus encouraged, I went on from time to time with this and various other homœopathic remedies, to the best of my then very imperfect knowledge of the system; and although not always meeting with the same degree of success, yet obtaining results which irresistibly convinced me of the truth of Hahnemann's doctrines, and of the lasting benefits that illustrious man

* This clandestine homœopathist was the late Dr. Saunders, whose popularity was very great, although he was not on the best of terms with the rest of the profession. Perhaps the suspicion is not an unjust one, that, among those medical men who enjoy the largest measure of popularity—generally coupled as it is with the reputation of giving *little physic*—there may be many who thus privately profit by a wisdom which they do not openly honour, and secretly patronise a system—partially, at least—which they openly deride. And such a course whatever may be said of its morality is certainly more for the interest of the "patient" public than the drugging of unalleviated allopathic orthodoxy.

had, by the blessing of God, been permitted to confer on suffering humanity. Honour to the name of Hahnemann!—one of the greatest of the world's great sons of science—a name which, brightening in the fires of persecution, by which ignorance and interest but purge the dross from genius, and adds brilliancy to fame, shall gleam through the dark annals of his detractors—like the sun, seen larger through a mist, and kindling into a glorious halo even the calumnies that slander, malignity, and spite have gathered around it. Yes, future generations will honour the name, and vindicate the genius of Hahnemann, when his ignoble persecutors shall be forgotten, or remembered but in infamy.

The next case that came under my notice was that of a labouring man about 30 years of age, who had been seized with a severe attack of acute dysentery a few days previously. He was very much reduced in strength, although naturally of a strong and robust constitution. He had incessant and urgent calls; severe tenesmus and straining; pain in the lower part of the bowels; pulse rapid and small; tongue red and parched; great thirst; hot skin; scanty and high-coloured urine; nothing but food and mucus passed from the bowels. Various remedies had been used by himself without benefit, such as Laudanum and Chalk mixture, &c. I felt very doubtful of the result, and having but an imperfect knowledge of the homœopathic system at the time, I prescribed Acetate of Lead and Opium, and a mustard blister over the abdomen. At my next visit the patient stated that he had been relieved for a quarter of an hour after taking the medicine, and an injection of starch and Laudanum which I had ordered, but that he was now as bad as ever. I directed the medicines and injection to be continued at intervals, while I hastened to consult a medical friend about the case, who was more versed in homœopathic remedies. He advised me to try the 6th dilution of Arsenicum. On visiting the patient again, and finding him in the same state as when I left, I ordered the other medicines to be discontinued, and put ten drops of Arsenicum 6 into a tea-cupful of water, a teaspoonful for a dose, three times a day. At my next visit, I found the patient much better; he stated that one spoonful of the last medicine had been more effectual than all that he had previously taken. The urgent calls had almost entirely ceased; the pain was quite gone; the pulse 96! in fact all the distressing symptoms of the previous day had subsided. The medicine was of course continued; the patient rapidly convalesced; and in a few days was quite well and able to return to his work.

The next case was that of a man between thirty and forty years of age, of a pale and

sickly constitution, and whose body was much emaciated. He stated that he had been suffering for a number of years from a severe stomach complaint, that he had consulted a number of medical men, and had taken a variety of medicines with little or no benefit. He had just returned from the country, where he had been ordered by his former medical attendant for the benefit of a change of air, but was obliged to return home on account of the acute and severe pain in the stomach. His pulse was 105, full and bounding; tongue parched, with a broad red strip in the centre; intense thirst; skin hot; bowels confined; urine scanty. I gave Aconitum, 1st dilution, ten drops to a tumbler of cold water, a table-spoonful every hour and a half; and ordered a dose of Castor Oil to relieve the bowels. On calling in the evening, the patient was not relieved; pulse 115; fever much higher; and pain very severe. I ordered the Aconitum to be taken every half hour. Next morning I found that he had passed a very restless night. The bowels had acted freely. His pulse was, however, now reduced to 90, and the fever was almost entirely gone, though the pain at the pit of the stomach continued as intense as ever. He stated that he could compare it to nothing but a burning furnace within. I recollected that this was a leading symptom of Arsenicum, and put ten drops of the 6th dilution of Arsenicum into a wineglassful of water, a tea-spoonful to be taken every six hours. The first spoonful gave immediate relief; the patient fell into a profound sleep for four hours; the second dose had a similar effect, and the next day the man was quite well, and required no further attendance. Nor, to the best of my knowledge, had he any return of the complaint which had so long affected him.

My next case was that of a lady who was severely attacked with rose on the head and face the day before I was called. I found the patient in bed in a state of high fever; the face and head much swollen, inflamed and glossy; eyes suffused; tongue parched; great thirst; severe pain in the head; pulse 110, full and bounding; great difficulty in articulating correctly. I resolved in this case to abstract blood from the arm, the determination of blood to the head being very alarming. The patient, however, strongly objected to be bled, stating that she had a similar attack about two years previously in Glasgow, and that a very large quantity of blood had been taken at that time, from the loss of which she had never properly recovered. I immediately ordered Tinct. Aconiti 1st dil., x, Aq. font. viij ounces, a table-spoonful every half-hour, till six doses were taken, and afterwards to be taken alternately with Belladonna at longer intervals. Next day the patient was much better; the pain

in the head had been greatly relieved after the second dose. The case went on favorably under a continuance of the medicine; desquamation took place on the 5th day, and no further attendance was necessary.

This was the severest case of erysipelas I had seen for a long time, and had it not been that I was aware of the great value of Aconitum as a powerful and efficacious remedy in all kinds of inflammation, I should have considered myself chargeable with gross mismanagement in this case in not insisting upon taking 16 or 20 ounces of blood from the arm. I have had many such cases since, and never required to bleed one of them, the homœopathic remedies being quite sufficient and most satisfactory.

About this time I was called to visit a girl of about five years of age, who was suffering from aphthous inflammation of the mouth and tongue. The father of the child had been applying a lotion of Bark and Borax as a wash for the mouth, and had given Magnesia and Rhubarb internally without benefit. The girl was restless and feverish; the lips were much swollen; the mouth and tongue covered with aphthous sores; the breath very fetid; the saliva flowing; the chin excoriated; and any attempt to take food was attended with much suffering. A small portion of Mercurius sol., 3rd trit., in a wine-glassful of cold water was given, to be administered three times a-day in tea-spoonful doses. In two days the complaint entirely disappeared, and the child was quite well.

A mechanic, about twenty-five years of age, called at my house, who had been long troubled with obstinate constipation, for which he was obliged to take various kinds of strong aperient medicine. The complaint had become so intolerable that he was at times quite unfit for work. I gave Nux Vomica, 10 drops of the 6th dilution in ij ounces of water, a tea-spoonful for a dose, twice a-day. When the medicine was finished, the young man came back, full of gratitude, to inform me that it produced the desired effect, and that he had not been so comfortable for a long time. He assured me that if he ever had a return of the complaint, he would immediately let me know. I have never seen him since.

While speaking of this remedy, I may add that I have repeatedly seen the same result in many similar cases of constipation; and three cases of violent cramps in the stomach were cured by one or two doses of the 6th dilution, a few drops in a wine-glassful of water, a tea-spoonful every half hour. The following case of decided paralysis, also, was successfully treated with the same medicine. The patient was above 70 years of age.

When I was first called to Mr. — I was informed that, on attempting to get out of

bed, he had suddenly lost all power on the left side, and was rendered totally helpless. His face was very much flushed; the pulse 96, full and strong; he complained of a weight and dull pain in the head; the mouth was slightly drawn to one side, and the saliva running down the chin. Aconitum was given every two hours during that day. In the evening the febrile symptoms were much abated. On calling next day, I found that the patient had passed a rather restless night: the bowels had acted freely from a dose of Castor oil taken in the early part of the day. The Aconitum being no longer necessary, I prescribed Nux Vomica, 10 drops of the 6th dilution in ij ounces of water, a tea-spoonful three times a-day. Under this treatment, the old gentleman speedily recovered the use of the affected side, and in three weeks he was quite well, and able to take his usual out-door exercise, without even a vestige of weakness in the side. I have seen him for some years since, and he has never had any return of the complaint.

I was called to visit a lady about 10 o'clock, A. M. Found her in a state of high fever and great excitement. She stated that she had been seized with vomiting in the early part of the day, accompanied by a violent pain in the head, which greatly increased during the evening. The face was much flushed; pulse 110; thirst intense; skin hot and burning, except on the forearms, both of which were cold, rigid, and benumbed. She could not move a finger. Two gentlemen who resided in the house had been engaged for more than half an hour in rubbing the arms; indeed, so zealous were they, that the skin was in several places rubbed off. I put ten drops of aconitum into a tumbler of cold water; a table-spoonful to be given every ten minutes, and waited to see the result. Only four spoonfuls were required, when the pain in the head went off as if by magic, and the spasm in the arms subsided. I ordered the medicine to be continued at intervals of two or three hours while the patient was awake. On calling next day I found her quite free from all the distressing symptoms of the former evening. *Nux vomica* and *pulsatilla* soon corrected the deranged state of the digestive organs, and in a few days she was quite well, and required no further attendance.

I might enumerate many cases of acute inflammation and various other diseases successfully treated with homœopathic remedies for a number of years past; but this would swell out my statement to a greater length than is at present necessary. I trust that the experience I have detailed will be amply sufficient to show that my conversion to homœopathy was a natural and necessary result of the clear evidence incidentally brought before me of the truth of that system; and as there was nothing,

in the majority of these cases, out of the common routine of professional practice, there can be nothing to hinder any of my brethren in the profession from obtaining the same kind of practical evidence of the comparative efficacy and certainty of the two systems of therapeutics. I would earnestly invite all who are not shut up against conviction by prejudice, to submit the homœopathic principle to the test of experiment in some well-marked cases; and so, at least, earn the right to speak upon the subject, and command attentive hearing, whether as friends or foes. Medical men seem to entertain the idea that they are qualified by previous education to pronounce judgment on homœopathy at first sight and without experience—but this is a fallacy. Homœopathy does not stand upon a theoretical and debatable, but upon a practical, proposition; and as I said at the commencement of this paper—Practical truths can only be tested by experiment. To this kind of test and evidence I fearlessly commit homœopathy. How lamentable is the fact that, notwithstanding the great amount of well authenticated evidence that has been before the world for years, medical men have too generally contented themselves with ridiculing the pretensions of homœopathy, and scouting the idea of its efficacy in contempt, without examination, and without even condescending to give its alleged specific principle an honest trial, which, as conservators of the public health, they were bound to do. With all deference to the learning and acknowledged talent of my allopathic brethren, I cannot help expressing my regret, for the honour of the profession, at the unseemly vituperation which has mingled so largely in their discussions, as if party opposition were more precious than truth, and as if they would rather waste their lives in useless contention, than patiently devote a short time to acquire that practical information which might convince them of their error. I am happy to be able to say, however, from my own observation, that the late proceedings have not been sympathized with to any great extent among the profession. On the contrary, I have heard them denounced as unwarrantable and unjust by many eminent practitioners, whom I cannot suspect of any friendly leaning towards homœopathy; but who, simply as honest men and lovers of fair play, are constrained to brand these persecutions as infamous.

Happily, the cause of truth and humanity has not suffered in the severe ordeal to which it has been subjected. It has stood firm as a rock—a rock of truth—in the lashing sea of interest and prejudice, error and malignity.

Judging from what it has already done, the doctrine of "*similia similibus curan-*

tur" is doubtless destined to effect a mighty revolution in medical science; and those who have vainly set themselves to thwart its influence and impede its progress, by unworthy quibbling, personal hostilities, and selfish, obstinate, and unreasoning resistance, will inevitably be forced into the unenviable position of those who played a similar part in reference to the great discoveries of Harvey and of Jenner. Let not our would-be wise men repeat the follies of their fathers; but let them learn from the past the lesson to "be wise in time."—*British Jour. Hom.*

22, RANKELLOR STREET, EDINBURGH.

PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE IN HARMONY.

UNFRIENDLY feelings among medical men have never accomplished any good, and there is no reason to expect they ever will. If, therefore, the members of the profession are honest, and seek a true healing art, why not at once discard that which stands in the way of progression in medical science? No man, whatever talents he may possess, can diligently labor in any cause, but he must in some measure promote its progress. It is an error to suppose that, because a person possesses moderate abilities, and but imperfectly cultivated, he should be discarded as useless; for, experience proves that such do make valuable suggestions or discoveries.

We would apply our remarks to the medical profession, in which there is every variety of talent, learning and experience, all of which has its place and its use; and if all could be made to act in harmony, which would be the case were it not for unfriendliness, then the art of healing would soon become safe and certain in mitigating human sufferings; but so long as but one class of talents is countenanced, and all others frowned down,—so long as truth must come through certain *media*, or it cannot be received,—so long as a few persons, distinguished by their rank and opulence, are alone to be looked to for the development of truth in medicine; so long will scientific and practical medicine be an unstable thing, subject to the influence of the aristocracy of the profession.

The homœopathic branch of the profession approximates a harmony heretofore unknown, for there are principles essential

to homœopathy about which there is no disagreement. And in the practical application of those principles there is not such a contrariety as seems; for, on a careful examination it will be found, that differences in the practice of homœopaths is owing to allopathic influences giving rise to spurious homœopathy, or rather allopathic practice in the hands of those who have adopted the name of the new practice, but have not yet freed themselves from the errors of the old. We hope that the members of the homœopathic school will cultivate the most friendly and liberal feelings towards each other, and encourage exertion in every grade of talent, so that medicine may receive that confidence of the people generally which it deserves, and which is so necessary to human happiness.

TEA: ITS ADULTERATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

How many persons regret that the homœopathic treatment requires abstinence from tea. How many assert, if the homœopaths would allow tea, we would embrace homœopathy. It seems advantageous to explain why the use of tea is forbidden.*

If homœopaths were the fraudulent individuals which some journalists have represented them to be, they would not, in their directions as to diet, run counter to the almost universal desires of the people. Thus, homœopaths forbid the use of tea, —a drink for which there is the greatest liking: in so forbidding, they, by the very necessity of man's nature, create a motive against the adoption of homœopathy; for people say, "If I embrace homœopathy I shall have to give up tea." Though this conclusion is not wholly true, since homœopathic legislation, being for the sick and not for the healthy man, enforces its laws primarily upon the sick, and therefore

* Some professedly homœopathic chemists advertise and sell "HOMŒOPATHIC COFFEE" and "HOMŒOPATHIC TEA." These traders, not content with the position and the profits which homœopathy, through its legitimate channels, affords them, pander to a popular desire, and, taking advantage of the opportunity of coming in contact with numerous individuals, a contact gained only by means of homœopathy, use that opportunity to invalidate the truthfulness of the very practitioners through whose recommendations they live and pecuniarily prosper: for how can the public reconcile the two facts, that homœopathic chemists sell coffee and tea, while the practitioners who recommend the patients to these chemists, forbid the use of coffee and tea? As to any coffee or tea being "homœopathic," except to diseased states, (such is not the application of the term by these chemists,) the idea is as false as it is injurious.

leaves rules of diet, in relation to the healthy man, without any positive dogmas; yet the conclusion that tea is forbidden to the sick, does form an item, and no trifling one, in the sum total of motives brought before the mind in deciding, whether for homœopathy or allopathy. Homœopathic practitioners have felt this difficulty strongly, and, had they not a sincere love for the truth which they practice, had they been the knaves which they have been designated, they would have connived at some means by which this source of repulsiveness to their system could have been alleviated.

People naturally inquire, "How is it known that tea is injurious?" The common idea that tea causes nervousness, might be urged as a proof of the injuries resulting from its use; but the force of this acknowledgment is undermined by the addition always made in connexion therewith — "Ah! that is, if too strong."

Some further evidence of its injuriousness must therefore be sought. By means of an accident, an opportunity was afforded to the indefatigable Dr. Beaumont, of ascertaining the various changes produced in the stomach by different articles of diet. He found that the appearance of a peculiar erysipelatous character, similar to that produced by spirits, was visible on the lining coat of the stomach, after the use of tea; in other words, a diseased state of the stomach was produced. Thus the popular opinion as to the nervousness produced by tea is backed by a pathological observation, made by a physician who, not being a homœopathist, had no bias against tea from such cause. To these evidences others quite indisputable are now to be added. — The illustrious Hahnemann, and his enterprising disciples, tried experiments upon themselves with tea, and noted down carefully the effects which they experienced. — The following record gives an outline of these effects: —

SYMPTOMS.—*Sensation of great general fatigue. Fear of movement, and desire to lie down. Sleeplessness. Peevishness, with aversion* to everything, and to the least fatigue. Dislike to conversation.*—Vertigo, with dizziness, when walking in the open air. Heaviness and confusion of the forehead, principally when walking. — Fetid breath on waking in the morning. — Sensation of *hunger*, with copious accumulation of watery saliva in the mouth. Dislike to all food. *Nausea and insipidity, with great relaxation of the stomach, which hangs down like an empty bag. Pressure and gurgling in the region of the stomach.* — *Jahr's Manual.*

Any one who reads this record can see at once that, contained therein, are many of the symptoms which go to constitute that peculiar condition called nervousness, and for which symptoms, when not produced by

tea, tea forms one of the best remedies.—The homœopathist, recognizing these as truths, is bound to bow to the revelation thus made to him, and to proclaim the dogma, that patients labouring under disease and taking medicines for that disease, should not drink tea, which, itself, has the power of producing disease, and which, therefore, must, if taken, interfere with the cure.

Some interesting facts are now about to be recorded, gathered from a paper on tea, read before the Chemical Society, by Robert Warrington, Esq. These facts are of value as giving further grounds for the dogma of homœopathic practitioners, that tea, that is to say the tea of commerce, is injurious as an article of diet.

In examining some samples of tea which had been seized, being supposed to be spurious, Mr. Warrington's attention was arrested by the varied tints which the samples of green tea exhibited, extending from a dull olive to a bright greenish-blue colour. Examining this by a microscope with a magnifying power of a hundred times linear, the object being illuminated by reflecting light, the cause of this variation in colour was found to depend upon the curled leaves being entirely covered with a white powder, having in places a slightly glistening aspect, and these were interspersed with small granules of a bright blue colour, and others of an orange tint, these being more distinctly visible in the folded, and consequently more protected parts.

By shaking for a short time the whole sample, a quantity of powder was detached, and from this a number of the blue particles were picked out under a magnifying glass, by means of the moistened point of a fine camel's hair pencil. These, on being crushed in water between two plates of glass, presented when viewed by transmitted light, a bright blue streak. Caustic potash solution converted the blue tint to a bright brown, and the original blue tint was restored by the introduction of a little diluted sulphuric acid, showing that these particles consisted of the ferrocyanide of iron, or Prussian blue. The orange granules proved to be some vegetable colouring substance.

The white powder was then examined, by subjecting some of the dust to a red heat with free exposure to the air: all the vegetable matter and the Prussian blue were destroyed, and a white powder with a slight shade of brown was obtained: this powder Mr. Warrington considers to be kaolin, or powdered agalmatolite, the figure stone of the Chinese.

Four or five other samples of green teas were subjected to the same examination, and only one of them proved to be free from these blue granules: this was a high-priced tea, and had been purchased about

two years: it appeared covered with a very pale blue powder, instead of the white with the blue particles interspersed, as exhibited by the others.

Mr. Warrington extended his investigation. He selected a series of samples, each being an average from a number of original chests, being aided in obtaining these by a most extensive wholesale dealer of the highest respectability. No. 1. Imperial. The leaf, when seen beneath the superficial coating, was of a bright olive brown colour, with small filaments on its surface; it was covered with a fine white powder, and with here and there a minute bright blue particle, at times having the appearance of a stain.—No. 2. Gunpowder. Similar to No. 1, but the filaments not visible: this may have arisen from the tight and close manner in which the leaf was curled.—No. 3. Hyson. The same as No. 1, the blue particles being perhaps more frequent.—No. 4. Young Hyson. The same.—No. 5. Twankay. The leaf of this had more of a yellow hue, and was profusely covered with white powder, having the blue particles also more thickly strewn over the surface.

It was evident, from the examination of these teas, that they arrive in this country in an adulterated or factitious state.

Mr. W. then examined some *unglazed* teas, as they are called: these unglazed teas are of a yellow brown, but without a shade of green or blue, and rather tending on the rubbed part to a blackish hue. Of two samples of unglazed teas, specified as of very fine quality, accompanied by two others of the ordinary, or, as they are called in contradistinction, *glazed* varieties, also of a very superior description, the following were the results of the examination.

No. 6. Unglazed Gunpowder. It presented the same colour under the microscope as when viewed by the unassisted eye, was filamentous, and covered with a white powder inclining to a brown tint, but no shade of blue was visible.—No. 7. Unglazed Hyson. The same as No. 6.—No. 8. Gunpowder glazed. Filamentous, covered with a powder of a very pale blue, and the blue granules being but rarely seen.—No. 9. Hyson. The same as No. 8.—No. 10. Pidding's Howqua, purchased at Littlejohn's, at 8s. 8d. per catty package. This was evidently of the glazed variety: it was filamentous, and covered with a pale blue powder, interspersed with bright blue granules.—No. 11. Entitled Canton Gunpowder. This was a splendid sample of a glazed variety, as far as colour was concerned: it was more thickly powdered and blued than any that I have examined, and the dust arose from it in quantity when poured from one paper to another. A great many other samples of ordinary green teas were examined with much the same results; the cheaper teas, or those in general use,

and which form the bulk of the imports, being similar to Nos. 5 and 11, and being represented by Twankays and low-priced Hysons or Gunpowders.

By agitating the sample briskly for a few seconds in a phial with distilled water, the whole of this powder or facing can be easily removed, and then throwing the whole on a lawn or muslin filter, the tea presented a totally different aspect, changing its colour from a blueish green to a bright and yellow brownish tint. When the drying was complete, the sample appeared nearly as dark as the ordinary black teas, and, examined by the microscope, presented a smooth surface, perfectly free from the previously observed facing, and having all the characters of black tea, with the exception of the corrugated aspect, which is common to the greater part of teas of the latter variety, and which evidently arises from their having been exposed, in the operation of drying, to a much higher temperature. The greenish coloured turbid liquid, which passed through the meshes of the muslin filter, was allowed to deposit the matter suspended in it, which was then washed and collected.

These sediments being subjected to chemical examination, it was found that Nos. 5, 8, and 11, were faced with Prussian blue and sulphate of lime (gypsum): Nos. 6 and 7 gave no indication of Prussian blue, but of sulphate of lime only.

Mr. W. obtained then some samples of the Assam tea, in a genuine condition, from the East India House:—No. 12. Imperial;—No. 13. Gunpowder; and No. 14. Hyson. They had none of the blue granules, were very filamentous, and presented the same appearance as the unglazed varieties, but brighter in colour; the facing was apparently sulphate of lime.—No. 15. Assam Hyson, of the last importation: it was of the unglazed variety, with the superficially white powder having a slight brown tint, and consisting of a minute quantity of sulphate of lime with a little alumina.

It appears, therefore, from these examinations, that *all the green teas* that are imported into this country are faced or covered superficially with a powder, consisting of either *Prussian blue and sulphate of lime or gypsum*, as in the majority of samples examined, with occasionally a yellow or orange-coloured vegetable substance; or of sulphate of lime previously stained with Prussian blue, as in Nos. 8 and 9, and one of those first investigated; or of Prussian blue, the orange-coloured substance with sulphate of lime, and a material supposed to be kaolin, as in the original sample; or of sulphate of lime alone, as in the unglazed varieties.

It is a curious question what the object for the employment of this facing can be; whether, as when sulphate of lime alone is used, it is simply added as an absorbent of

the last portions of moisture, which cannot be entirely dissipated in the process of drying: or whether it is only, as I believe, to give that peculiar bloom and colour so characteristic of the varieties of green tea, and which are so generally looked for by the consumer, that the want of the green colour, as in the unglazed variety, I am informed affects the selling price most materially. This surely can only rise from the want of the above facts being generally known, as it would be ridiculous to imagine that a painted and adulterated article, for such it must really be considered, should maintain a preference over a more genuine one.

Mr. W. then quotes some interesting facts from various authors.

In Dr. Horsfield's valuable work, entitled "*Essays on the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in Java*," translated from the Dutch, page 36, the following dialogue is recorded:—

Visitor.—Is it indeed the case that tea is so much adulterated in *China*?

Superintendent.—Unquestionably! but not in the interior provinces, for there exist rigid laws against the adulteration of tea, and all teas as they come out of the plantations are examined, on the part of the government, to determine whether they are genuine; but in Canton, which is the emporium of teas, and especially at Honân, many sorts, indeed most sorts, are greatly adulterated, and that with ingredients injurious to health, especially if too much of those ingredients is added: this is especially the case with green teas in order to improve their colour, and in this manner to add to the value of the tea in the eyes of common consumers.

Visitor.—Are these ingredients known?

Superintendent.—Most of them are certainly known. They have been communicated to government (the Dutch), while at the same time the privilege has been requested that they might not be employed here; and, although this occasions loss, the request has been granted, and it has been ordered by the government that not the least admixture should take place either to improve the colour or taste of the tea, even in such cases where these might be desirable.

Dr. Royle states in the article "*Thea*," in the "*Penny Encyclopedia*": "*The Chinese, in the neighbourhood of Canton, are able to prepare a tea which can be coloured and made up to imitate various qualities of green tea, and large quantities are thus yearly made up.*" And Dr. Dickson states in the article "*Thea*," "*Medical and Dietetical Penny Encyclopedia*": "*The Chinese annually dry many millions of pounds of the leaves of different plants to mingle with those of the genuine plant, as those of the ash, plum, &c., &c., so that all spurious leaves found in parcels of bad*

tea must not be supposed to be introduced into them by dealers in this country. While the tea trade was entirely in the hands of the East India Company, few of these adulterated teas were imported into this country, as experienced and competent inspectors were kept at Canton to prevent the exportation of such in the Company's ships, but since the trade has been opened, all kinds find a ready outlet, and as the demand often exceeds the supply, a manufactured article is furnished to the rival crews."

During these investigations Mr. Warrington asserts, "he received samples of teas, both green and black, imported into this country from China, which are known by the most experienced brokers not to contain a single leaf of tea, and which were sold at public sales, in bond, at from 13d. to 2d. per pound." Again—"The green tea for exportation undergoes some process which changes its colour, giving it a blueish-green colour."

Mr. Davis, in his work entitled "The Chinese," gives the following important information on this subject:—"The tea farmers, who are small proprietors, give the tea a rough preparation, and then take it to the tea contractors, whose business it is to adapt its further preparation to the existing nature of the demand." "Young Hyson, until spoiled by the large demand of the Americans, was a delicate genuine leaf. As it could not be fairly produced in large quantities, the call for it on the part of the Americans was answered by cutting up and sifting other green teas through sieves of a certain size, and, as the Company's inspectors detected the imposture, it formed no portion of the London importations. But the abuse became still worse of late, for the coarsest black tea leaves have been cut up and then coloured with a preparation, resembling the hue of green teas. But this was nothing compared with the effrontery which the Chinese displayed in carrying on an extensive manufactory of *green teas from damaged black leaves*, at a village or suburb called Honân."

"The remission of the tea duties in the United States occasioned in the year 1832 and 1833, a demand for green teas at Canton, which could not be supplied by arrivals from the provinces. The Americans, however, were obliged to sail with cargoes of green teas within the favourable season: they were determined to have these teas, and the Chinese were determined they should be supplied. Certain rumors being afloat concerning the manufactory of green tea from old black leaves, the writer of this became curious to ascertain the truth, and with some difficulty persuaded a Hong merchant to conduct him, accompanied by one of the inspectors, to the place where the operations were carried on. Entering one of the laboratories of fictitious Hyson, the party were witness to a strange scene:

the damaged black leaves, after being dried, were transferred to a cast-iron pan placed over a furnace and stirred rapidly with the hand, a small quantity of turmeric powder having been previously introduced; this gave the leaves a yellowish or orange tint, but they were still to be made green. For this purpose some lumps of fine blue were produced, together with a substance in powder, which from the names given to it by the workmen, was evidently *Prussian blue* and *gypsum*. These were triturated finely together with a small pestle, in such proportions as reduced the dark colour of the blue to a light shade; and a quantity, equal to a teaspoonful of the powder, being added to the yellowish leaves, they were stirred as before, over the fire, until the tea had taken the fine bloom of Hyson, with *very much the same scent*.

"To prevent all possibility of error regarding the substances employed, samples of them were carried away from the place. The Chinese seemed quite conscious of the character of the occupation in which they were engaged; for, on attempting to enter several other places where the same process was going on, the doors were closed on the parties. Indeed, had it not been for the influence of the Hongist who conducted them, there would have been little chance of their seeing as much as they did."

"One fact is undeniable, the Chinese do not consume those kinds of green teas which are imported for exportation."

Mr. Bruce, in his "Report on the Manufacture of Tea," presented to the Tea Committee in 1839, states, "That in the last operation for colouring the green teas, a mixture of the sulphate of lime and indigo, finely pulverized and sifted through fine muslin, in the proportion of three of the former to one of the latter, is added to a pan of tea containing about seven pounds; and about half-a-teaspoonful of this mixture is put and rubbed and rolled along with the tea in the pan for an hour. The above mixture is merely to give it a uniform colour and appearance: the indigo gives it the colour, and the sulphate of lime fixes it. The Chinese call the former *youngia*, the latter *acco*."

Macculloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary," notices the following facts: "Blue is a favorite colour with the Chinese, and in 1810-11, the imports of *Prussian blue* into Canton from England, amounted to 253,200 pounds. But for some years past the Chinese have not imported a single pound weight. The cause was, a Chinese sailor, who came to England in an East Indiaman, having frequented a manufactory where the drug was prepared, learned the art of making it, and on his return to China, he established a similar work with such success that the whole empire is now supplied with native *Prussian blue*."

To these, the following additional facts are added :—

The Chinese Method of Colouring Green Tea.

[From the *ATHENÆUM*, August, 1849.]

The superintendent of the tea-makers manages the colouring part of the business himself. In the first place he procured a portion of indigo, which he threw into a porcelain bowl, not unlike a chemist's mortar, and crushed it into a fine powder. He then burned a quantity of gypsum, in the charcoal fires which were roasting the tea. The object of this was to soften the gypsum, in order that it might easily be pounded into a fine powder, in the same manner as the indigo had been. When taken from the fire, it readily crumbled down, and was reduced to a powder in the mortar. These two substances having been thus prepared, were then mixed up in the proportion of four parts gypsum to three of indigo, and together formed a light blue powder, which in this state was ready for use. This colouring matter was applied to the tea during the last process of roasting. The Chinese manufacturer having no watch to guide him, uses a joss stick* to regulate his movements with regard to time. He knows exactly how long the joss stick burns, and it of course answers the purpose of a watch. About five minutes before the tea was taken out of the pans, the superintendent took a small porcelain spoon and lifted out a portion of the colouring matter from the basin, and scattered it over the tea in the first pan; he did the same to the whole, and the workmen turned the leaves rapidly round with their hands, in order that the colour might be well diffused.

During this part of the operation the hands of the men at the pans were quite blue. I could not help thinking that if any drinker of green tea had been present during this part of the process, *his taste would have been corrected*—and, I hope I may be allowed to add, improved. It seemed perfectly ridiculous that a civilized people should prefer these dyed teas to those of a natural green. No wonder the Chinese consider the nations of the west as "barbarians." One day Mr. Shaw, a merchant in Shanghai, asked the Wheychou Chinamen their reasons for dyeing their teas; they quietly replied, that as foreigners always paid a higher price for such teas, they of course preferred them—and that such being the case, the Chinese manufacturer could have no objection to supply them.

I took some trouble to ascertain precisely the quantity of colouring matter used in the process of dyeing green teas; certainly not with the view of assisting others, either at home or abroad, in the art of colouring, but simply to show green-tea drinkers in

England—and more particularly in the United States of America—what quantity of gypsum and indigo they eat or drink in the course of a year. To 14½ lb. of tea were applied rather more than an ounce of colouring matter. For every hundred pounds of green tea which are consumed in England or America, the consumer *really eats more than half-a-pound of gypsum and indigo*, and I have little doubt that in many instances *Prussian blue* is substituted for indigo. And yet, tell these green-tea drinkers that the Chinese eat dogs, cats, and rats, and they will hold up their hands in amazement, and pity the taste of the poor Celestials.

In five minutes from the time of the color being thrown into the pan, the desired effect was produced. Before the tea was removed, the superintendent took a tray and placed a handful from each pan upon it. These he examined at the window to see if they were uniform in colour; and if the examination was satisfactory, he gave the order to remove the tea from the pans, and the process was complete. It sometimes happened that there was a slight difference among the samples, and in that case it was necessary to add more colour, and consequently keep the tea a little longer in the pan.

R. F.

It is to be hoped that all the reasons presented in these various statements in connection with tea, will convince the public that homœopathsists, in forbidding the use of tea to patients labouring under disease, have been impelled so to forbid by a necessity which science and observation have imposed upon them, and that these statements will create an amount of self-denial necessary to induce an individual willingly to give up the use of tea, when under treatment for the cure of disease.—*Hom. Record*.

Case of Chronic Diarrhœa, of Thirteen Years' Standing, cured after ineffectual old-system Treatment.

BY C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S.

Elizabeth C., aged 34, married 14 years, residing near Towcester, Northamptonshire; of sallow, unhealthy complexion; nervous temperament; presented herself at the Northampton Homœopathic Dispensary, October 6th, 1852. She states that she has been twice an in-patient of the Northampton Infirmary, a period of eight weeks on each occasion, besides which she was out-patient for about a year, but derived no benefit, the "relax" only being checked for a day or two. Besides the Infirmary, she has been under several medical men, but with no benefit. She states that thirteen years ago, a few weeks before her first confinement, she had diarrhœa, which has persisted ever since, the number

* An incense burner.

of evacuations varying from 3 or 4, to 8, 10, and 12 per day: the stools are of a slimy, mucous character, sometimes bloody, and at others pale and watery.

She is always in pain in the abdomen, which obliges her to lie with her knees drawn up. The pain commences in the small intestines, and extends to the lower abdomen and around to her back. She can never stand or walk upright. The pain and evacuations are almost always in the morning of the day, accompanied by icy coldness of her legs and body. She complains of a "dropping pain" in the stomach. She has hemorrhoids, with bleed occasionally. Always has pains in the Sacral region, (bottom of the back) also in the left "share" (groin). She has leucorrhœal discharge, for which she has been "causticked" twice a-week regularly at the infirmary, with only temporary benefit. Every winter she has cough, which has just commenced at this time.

Ordered *Sulphur* in Tincture.

Oct. 13.—Has been very ill since last seen. Has had more pain in the bowels, and diarrhœa increased; but the stools are darker in colour, and but little blood. Five stools yesterday. Cough very bad. She is very cold, "can get no warmth in her." Pulse 120, small. Tongue pallid, with yellow coat.

Ordered *Veratrum*.

Oct. 27.—Stools not so frequent, three per day now. Pain in bowels rather less; no blood, but stools watery, burning. Pulse 100.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

Nov. 10.—Bowels much better; only two stools per day for 8 or 9 days successively. She has taken cold, and is hoarse. Dry, hoarse cough, which causes her to retch. Has much leucorrhœa.

Ordered *Carbo Vegetabilis*.

Nov. 24.—Cough troublesome still, night and morning. Expectorates freely now, white mucus. She has only had one stool per day for the last week. No sickness now. When the bowels act she does not have near the pain she had."

Ordered *Arsenicum* of the 30th attenuation.

Dec. 8.—Better. Bowels act twice-a-day regularly. Cough nearly gone. Has some headache.

Repeat *Arsenicum*.

Dec. 22.—Great deal better. Bowels act once daily. And for the first time for thirteen years her stools are consistent and healthy. Cough with increase of mucus.

Ordered *Sambucus*.

Jan. 5, 1853.—Bowels continue well. She is, she says, quite another woman. No pains in bowels. Can lie with her legs straight in bed, which she could not do for years before she came under the homœopathic treatment.

Ordered *Calcarea*.

Case of Tuberculous Pthisis Arrested by Homœopathic Treatment.

BY C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S.

Miss Amelia K——, aged twelve, of lymphatic temperament, cachectic appearance, rachitic constitution, the long bones much curved, evidently lost flesh to a great extent, was brought to me on the 4th of March, 1852. She resides in Northampton; is the eldest of three children; her parents not the most healthy.

She has been always ill, and attended by a young surgeon residing in Northampton, for a long time, but the child getting worse my advice is sought.

I saw her with a surgeon who was on a visit to me at the time, who, on minutely examining the child, declared his conviction that the case was hopeless. The mother states that she has had inflammation of the chest six or seven times, being disposed to it from her infancy. She has been ill fourteen months.

She has constant cough, frequently so violent that the veins of the neck were so prominent the mother feared they would burst. She expectorates a great quantity of offensive, purulent matter; her breath is very offensive; she has profuse nightly perspirations; these, if anything, are worse in the winter than in the summer. She has loud mucus râle in her chest.

Pulse, 154, very feeble. Tongue too red, except at sides, which are coated yellowish-white; she is losing flesh rapidly.

On measuring the expansive power of her chest, it is found to be only three-quarters of an inch, viz.,—right side one quarter inch, left side, half-an-inch. The chest examination revealed the following,—Back of chest, left duller than right; axillary region, right duller than left. Front of chest, supraclavicular region, right quite dull, left clear; infraclavicular region, right too clear, left clear, perhaps normal. Below clavicle right side, third and fourth intercostal spaces, a distinct cracked metal sound; a cavity distinctly marked out.

Stethoscopic signs.—Sphyllant rhonchus, all over back, especially left, base. Right supraclavicular crepitant rhonchus distinct. Below clavicle, distinct blowing sound, the cavity being very clearly traced. Such briefly were the physical signs which betokened tuberculous disease, involving a great portion of the right lung.

In this state, I prescribed *Hepar Sulphuris* of the 6th attenuation, one globule each day in divided doses; to see me again in a week.

March 12th.—Her cough is less troublesome; expectoration less in quantity and less offensive; she takes double the quantity of food she did eight days ago.

March 19th.—Much better; she can walk briskly about the house; breathing much improved; can walk upstairs with less

difficulty; the nightly perspirations are much less, the bowels are regular. Pulse improved, now 120; she has thread-worms; complains of gnawing sensation at stomach, more especially after eating bread. Ordered *China* four globules in four days, then resume *Hepar* of the 12th.

March 26th.—Much better; cough nearly abated; has not had headache the last fortnight; appetite good; bowels regular; she complains of itching all round her waist; breath no longer offensive; no night sweats. Continue *Hepar Sulphuris*.

April 2nd.—Visited her, she is much better; the improvement is very striking; she has gained 7 1-2 lbs. in weight in four weeks. Her appetite is good; she is active; scarcely any cough now. Continue *Hepar*, four globules of the 30th, in a fortnight.

April 14th.—Still further improved. She came to see me to-day. No cough to be noticed now; appetite good; eats meat heartily; she is a little feverish on awaking in the morning. Ordered *Sulphur*, two globules of the 30th, to be taken in the course of a week, and continued a second week.

April 28th.—Called on me again. She is quite an altered child; she is fat, and looks comparatively well; no cough; the chest sounds much improved. Repeat medicines, three globules in a fortnight.

May 17th.—Continues to improve; has gained 2 1-2 lbs. in weight since April 2nd. Ordered *Calcareo*, 6 globules, in a fortnight.

June 9th.—She is not like the same child, so much altered; she has gained 10 lbs. in weight since she began homœopathic treatment in March.

June 23rd.—Saw her again; has taken cold, for which, having catarrhal symptoms, I ordered *Nux Vomica* a few doses; these were removed in a few days, and beyond a slight expectoration of white frothy mucus occasionally, suffers no inconvenience. No cough; no night sweats; appetite good; pulse fuller; her appearance is altogether improved. Her legs are stronger and straighter; she can now take long walks without fatigue.

December, 1852.—Memorandum. I have seen the above patient several times. She is growing a stout, hearty girl, and has had no return of her chest affection. The mother states everybody wonders at her improvement; she has been on a visit into Warwickshire, and her friends were astonished at her improvement.

In all human probability the above poor child would have been lost had she continued under old-system treatment, yet the surgeon who treated her previous to consulting me, sneers at the superior means of cure, and upbraids his patients for countenancing homœopathy.—*Hom. Record*.

CASE OF CHRONIC GASTRITIS CURED.

BY C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S.

Jane S—, aged 20, spare make, short stature, fair complexion, residing in Northampton, came under treatment at the Northampton Homœopathic Dispensary.

September 6th, 1852.—She complains of excessive burning, aching, and sinking at the stomach; craving appetite, but food produces increase of pain, with sensation of fullness, after partaking of a light meal; suffers much from flatulence; cannot eat meat. She gets worse; has been suffering more than three months; has consulted a prescribing chemist in Northampton, but his medicines made her worse. Her limbs ache; she now feels very weak. Has lost flesh considerably; her weight is only 6 stone, 2 1/2 lbs. She cannot sleep; if she does, her dreams are terrifying. Her pulse is 100, weak. She has constant feeling of nausea.

Ordered *Lachesis*.

Sept. 13.—Her bowels are more regular; they were constipated. M. P. scanty, improved. Stomach pains no better. She is a little more animated. Pulse 88, full.

Repeat *Lachesis*.

Sept. 20.—The stomach is no better. She has gnawing pains, with throbbings. The pain extends to her back, the pulsations of stomach felt on laying the hand over that region, and are 120 per minute. She partook of a little meat for dinner yesterday, which has increased the pain; she fainted away after dinner with the pain. The bowels are relaxed the last three days.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

Sept. 23.—Bowels better, and the pain in stomach much less. She now has shooting pains in the stomach, and a sensation of heat, increased after each dose of medicine.

Repeat *Arsenicum*.

Sept. 27.—The pain is gone, excepting at intervals; it recurs for a short time, more especially after partaking of food.

Repeat medicine.

Oct. 4.—No pain. She is very much better. She is always hungry, and takes more food. Cautioned her against eating too freely.

Ordered *Sulphur*.

Oct. 14.—Has some return of pain at epigastrium; she has eaten freely. M. P. recurred on the 11th inst.; she had increase of pain at that time, and states she always has.

Ordered *Pulsatilla*.

Oct. 18.—She is better. The pain comes on whenever she goes out of doors, and extends all over front of chest; the sensation is of a burning character. No throbbing in stomach. Pulse 84, fuller; complexion much improved; she now exhibits the characteristic smile which accompanies returning health.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

Oct. 25.—She appears and feels to be well, excepting flatulence; suffers no inconvenience at stomach. She has pains in her breasts now, at particular intervals.

Ordered *Sepia*.

Nov. 8.—She is quite well, and expresses her thanks for the benefit she has derived from homœopathic treatment, and is thankful that she was advised to desist from wearing bones in her stays, a practice only consistent with the dark ages.

Ordered *Ferrum*, on account of the tendency to periodical disturbance.

Case of Dropsy, Chronic Gastroenteritis, and Heart Affection, with Amenorrhœa.

BY C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S.

Sarah W.—, aged 23. Single, residing in Northampton, a shoe-closer. Has been under Dr. Coffin, who told her her case was hopeless. She has been treated by one of Coffin's "agents" also, has taken *Lobelia Emetica*, but she gets worse. She has been ill five years.

January 26th, 1852.—She presented the following symptoms:—

She has violent pain at upper and back part of her head; if she stoop she is giddy for several days; "lumps arose" on the scalp, which have disappeared.

For the last three years she has had occasionally violent beating at the heart.

Her legs are always icy cold, very much swollen and hard; they feel like a hundred weight to herself. About the ancles large bladders appear towards the evening of the day. Bowels constipated. At about 2 P.M., daily, she becomes sick; this lasts until bed time, when lying down relieves it; she passes water scantily, and like milk. All her symptoms are worse after noon.

Ordered *Pulsatilla*.

Feb. 9.—Appetite very bad. Stomach turns at every thing; sickness increased. Legs about the same. The bowels improved, act each alternate day.

Repeat *Pulsatilla*.

Feb. 16.—Her head is better; giddiness is less; pain less. Still sick after meals. The abdomen is very large, but not larger than it was. Legs quite as bad. Water no better.

Ordered *Lycopodium*.

Feb. 23.—Sickness has left her. Her head better by day, worse at nights. Then she has internal pain in vertex. Has pain in calves of legs. Palpitation of heart is less. Pulse steady, 104.

Ordered *Pulsatilla*.

March 1.—She has had some pain in stomach the last week. Head somewhat better. Deep inspiration causes pain under left breast. She is depressed in spirits; no nervous energy.

Ordered *Ignatia*.

March 15.—Her head is much better. The left leg one day became totally useless for some hours, attended with icy coldness. Has much pain across her loins. Micturition very difficult, only twice a day, and in small quantities.

Ordered *Causticum*.

March 22.—She is better. Stomach, head, and other systems are less troublesome. The abdomen and legs are in about the same state.

Ordered *Helleborus Niger*.

April 5.—She is not well the last week. Has dreadful sinking feeling in stomach and bowels. Much pain particularly in left side (the descending colon). Water more free. Legs somewhat softer.

Ordered *Lycopodium*.

April 19.—Has some return of pain in head, and giddiness. Vomited last night after tea. Much pain in bowels.

Ordered *Petroleum*.

April 23.—She has symptoms of acute inflammation of stomach and bowels. She vomits constantly. Great tenderness all over the stomach and bowels, with excessive pain. She lies in bed with her knees drawn up. No appetite.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

She gradually improved up to the 30th April, when

Pulsatilla was ordered.

After this more acute attack she became better. Her legs became softer. The abdomen smaller and softer. She passes water more copiously.

Bryonia was given subsequently, and she continued to improve with intervals of returning pain.

In June, *Sepia* was ordered on account of defective monthly function; and, alternately with *Causticum*, was continued until September, when she became quite well; the legs resumed their natural condition. Her abdomen returned to its healthy state. Her head became well. Her heart much improved. She takes food well, and can eat most articles of food presented to her.

She was discharged, cured of a disease of five years' standing, after eight months' treatment.—*Hom. Record*.

ALLOPATHY GOING DOWN.

THE opponents of a true healing art must ultimately yield, for truth must prevail, and error must be overthrown. Well may the allopathists declaim that "any exclusive system of medicine is necessarily erroneous." For if the contrary were admitted, Allopathy in all her modified forms would "necessarily" be proved erroneous. She has no principles. *Contraries cured by contraries* is an absurdity. What is the

contrary of a pain? Allopathy cannot cure. Cures, in the hands of allopathists, are accidentally homœopathic. Allopathy modifies disease by revulsion. She causes diseased action in sound organs. She suppresses disease, which from time to time bursts forth, and is again and again suppressed, until the vital power can hold out no longer. The thousands of *chronic* diseases can be traced to the revulsive effects of allopathic medication.

There is but one therapeutic law, and that is *similia similibus curantur*, the basis of Homœopathy.

Allopathy is the worst kind of quackery, for she presents herself in the garb of learning. Her measures are uncertain, as her best writers admit, and she is also unsafe. These facts the people begin to perceive; and those who properly appreciate their health, and allow suitable reflection, will not trust health and life to Allopathy.

Complaints reach us that many uneducated persons have engaged in the practice of medicine, and undertake to treat diseases homœopathically. We have been aware that such is the case, and at one time we felt mortified on account of it; but a few more years of observation has taught us, that these are irregularities which cannot be controlled, and if let alone will amount to but little in the long run. If those who complain will practise their art in strict accordance with the rules laid down in the *ORGANON*, the people will soon perceive the difference between the educated, industrious and strict homœopathist, and those who are not.

We do not think it advisable to pay any attention to those not regularly admitted into the profession, who undertake the practice of Homœopathy, for the people always manage these things much better than physicians. Once we thought otherwise, as some of our brethren now do, as we learn from their letters.

It has always been the case, and for aught we know always will continue to be so, that not only persons out of the profession, but some who are in it, will resort to tricks of various kinds to detract from the standing of the worthy; but in time, if the abused will go forward in his duty, a reac-

tion will take place, and set all things right, and each will be assigned his appropriate place by the public mind.

Our attention has been requested to an article in *Putnam's Monthly*, entitled the "*Medical Profession*." We have read the article, and in our judgment it carries its own antidote. Thousands of laymen who read it, know enough of Homœopathy to perceive that the writer knows nothing of that system, and every physician will see that he is ignorant of even Allopathy. If the article under notice shows anything beyond the egotism of the writer, it is, that the world would get along better without physicians than with them; and we think it best to leave that matter with the public, who understand it, and not gratify the vanity of that trifling scribbler we are surprised to find in *Putnam's Monthly*.

HOMŒOPATHY NO LONGER A DOUBTFUL SYSTEM.

THE propagation of a true healing art, requires patience and perseverance, for everything must be brought to the test of experiment; and it requires numerous cases in the hands of numerous practitioners, under diversified circumstances, to establish a fact in medicine. One man's experience in itself is not sufficient; but the combined experience of many, in which there is the same results, will establish a true healing art.

Homœopathy has received the most violent opposition from the moment it was fairly promulgated, but nevertheless it has been tested in all manner of ways, by thousands of practitioners, and it invariably caused the same results. Its success in cholera alone, as manifested in well authenticated reports, should lead every physician to the conclusion that Homœopathy is any thing but "quackery." The same favorable results appear in the reports on all the forms of scarlet fever, and now we have similar ones in yellow fever. Again, wherever a faithful disciple of Hahnemann locates, he is sustained by the people, because of his success in mitigating human sufferings, even in the midst of the ablest Allopathists and their dishonorable oppo-

sition. These facts are irresistible upon unprejudiced minds, and they are effecting the overthrow of quackery in all its forms. Homœopaths should be just to themselves and just to their system. The eternal principles discovered by Hahnemann can be relied on, both by practitioners and by the people, for God's laws change not, and when the means employed in the treatment of diseases are brought within the therapeutic law, the effect must necessarily follow. Therefore we should diligently study to use the means at our command, in harmony with the law; and if the cases admit of cure, a cure will be certain. This should not be doubted, for having a well-defined law, and means to obey it, and ample experience of nearly sixty years in all manner of diseases, proves the soundness of the argument.

Homœopaths should be men of thought, —men of close and correct thinking; whatever they do should be strictly in harmony with the principles of their art; and such a practice will develop more fully that true medicine is an "exclusive system," or it is quackery.

BARYTA CARBONICA IN CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS.

To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times:

SIR,—The Homœopathic Association of Western Germany met at Dortmund, on the 29th of July, 1852, under the presidency of Dr. Von Bœnninghausen. The only part of the report of the proceedings to which I intend to refer is that relating to the treatment of angina tonsillaris.

"Dr. Hendrichs spoke of cases of angina tonsillaris, in which the cure had formerly been very slow under the use of *Bell.* and *Merc.* He now has much better results from *Merc. dulc.* 2, of which he administers a grain every two or three hours.

"Dr. Stens thought *Baryta* an excellent remedy. Dr. Von Bœnninghausen had always witnessed the most rapid recoveries under *Lach.* and *Bell.* in alternation.—Many cases were then related, among the rest one by Dr. Hendrichs, of violent swelling of the tonsils, cured by *Lachesis*.

"Another case, of hypertrophy of the tonsils, with nasal-voice, in a boy, in whom he had previously cured an obstinate tinea with *Staph.*, was restored to perfect health by a continuance of the same remedy, after the fruitless use of several others."

My purpose is not to allude to the chronic disease, hypertrophy of the tonsils, nor to any affection of the throat of a syphilitic

kind, but to the disorder popularly called quinsy, which, although not usually dangerous to life, is attended with great suffering, and under the ordinary allopathic treatment, as recommended by the most eminent of that school, is tedious and unsatisfactory. Many years ago I had arrived at the determination of leaving off the use of leeches, and found better results from the application of solid *Nitrate of Silver*. Every one knows that this is a painful and disagreeable, and in many cases a very difficult operation, and is rarely uncombined with a few delicacies, in the shape of diaphoretics and aperients of various kinds.

I have never tried *Lachesis*, but have used *Bell.* and *Merc.* alone, and in alternation; but there is no medicine which in this malady has yielded me such satisfactory results as *Baryta carb.* It is because that it is mentioned in so brief and cursory a manner in the foregoing report, that I am induced to forward you the particulars of the following cases; they scarcely differ the one from the other, but a remedy is generally the more to be depended upon, in our estimation, when the results are uniform under like conditions. The first case was a servant of my own, who was subject to this affection, and she was usually laid up for a week at least; her age was twenty-one. She was seized on the 14th of January, 1851, with inflammation and swelling of the cellular membrane of the fauces and tonsils, accompanied by fever, difficulty of swallowing and speaking. *Aconite* and *Baryta carb.* cured her in twelve hours.

On the 26th of August, 1851, I was called to a young lady in the country; she was suffering in the ordinary way. I thought that, on account of the saliva being profuse, and the lining membrane being more extensively affected, I would try *Bell.* and *Merc.*, which I gave in the 6th dilution every hour alternately. The following morning a messenger came early for me, requesting immediate attendance, as her friends feared suffocation. I found her unable to swallow; liquids taken into the mouth were ejected through the nostrils. I could not depress the jaw sufficiently to examine the throat; there was full, accelerated pulse, heat of skin, pain in the head, redness of the face, and urgent thirst. I gave *Baryta* 12, alone; relief was afforded within twelve hours. I should not have required to have seen this patient more than twice afterwards, had she not suffered from constipation (her medical advisers had always been allopathists until this occasion,) which yielded to *Nux. vom.* and *Opium*.

In January, 1853, a young woman-servant, in a family who were my patients, complained of sore-throat and fever, at the same time comforting her mistress with the information that she was subject to this kind of sore-throat, and that once she was

ill for six weeks. I was asked to prescribe for her, and gave three globules of *Baryta Carb.* 12, every four hours. She was at her work the next day.

The last instance, amongst others, of the efficacy of this drug, with which I shall trouble you, is the more important, inasmuch as the subject of it was under the care of an allopathic surgeon, but his father, so soon as he became aware of his son's illness, requested that I might be substituted for the gentleman first called. April 13th, 1853, I was requested to see Mr. —, aged twenty, suffering from cynanche tonsillaris. The case was one of an ordinary description, threatening suppuration; the patient's distress was considerable, being unable to swallow liquids without difficulty. He had supped upon *Hydrargyrum c. creta*, and would have breakfasted upon a black draught, had I not been called in. From circumstances connected with the household in which the youth was domiciled, I gave the friends a homily upon the superiority of homœopathic practice, produced my tube of *Baryta carb.* 12, and ventured to predict a favorable result from its administration. The next day my patient thanked me warmly for the change in his state, expressing his astonishment at the benefit produced by such apparently insignificant means. I requested him to inform the surgeon of the name of the medicine which I used. I afterwards learned that he had done so, but the only response was, "that they had medicines enough already, and did not want any new ones!"

These cases, being visible, patent to all observers, tend to produce a powerful impression upon both patient and bystanders, and I often smile at the indignation expressed by grateful patients when they contrast the two systems.

These results more than compensate us for the pretty names which our amiable and faultless opponents so liberally bestow upon us.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES RANSFORD.

York, Sept. 27, 1853.

[We hope some of our contributors will favor us with cases in which they have used *Baryta carbonica*. We are no advocates for routine practice; but where we find a well-chosen homœopathic medicine giving relief, as in the present instance, we are glad to be able to record cases proving its use. We are indebted to Dr. Ransford for calling attention to a medicine that has perhaps been too often overlooked for the sake of using others that are selected, because they occur first to the mind.—Ed. *Hom. Times*.]

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

A FRIEND has sent us a few numbers of the second volume of a periodical published

in Northampton. The name of the editor does not appear. It is neatly printed, and contains interesting articles, a few of which we have reproduced. The *Record* is said to have a large circulation, and it is calculated to fix the attention of the public on Homœopathy.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF HOMŒOPATHY, ETC.—This periodical is edited by Drs. Pulte and Gatchell, and published in Cleveland and Cincinnati. It advocates the Water-cure in connection with Homœopathy, rather more of the former than of the latter. Some of its articles on Homœopathy are clear and convincing, and the use of water in diseases is urged with reason and force.

A FRIEND has sent us a copy of *The Medical Chronicle*, published in Montreal, which contains a brief notice of Dr. Simpson's work against Homœopathy. The *Chronicle* is severe on Homœopathy, and on the authority of Dr. Simpson makes false statements, and says: "So the homœopathic excitement, which first took its rise in Germany, and spread in different directions from thence, is first declining in Germany; and, although the agitation is still considerable in England and America, from the nature of things a subsidence, ere long, must be expected in those countries also, and homœopathy will then find its place in the history of past medical delusions." Now, we hope the *Chronicle* will read Professor Henderson's reply to Dr. Simpson, and we think it is possible he may learn that Dr. S.'s attempt to arrest the progress of a true healing art, may place him in history as an unfair writer, so blinded by prejudice as to unfit him to perceive the truth.

We shall make extracts from Dr. Henderson's reply for future numbers of this Journal.

MICHIGAN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL for September, 1853, is on our table. We have not seen a number of this periodical for a long time. We rejoice to know that it is alive, and "alive like to be." It is doing good service in the cause of Homœopathy; we mean to say that it is ably conducted, and should be subscribed for by every Physician in the country. The *Michigan Journal* is published at Detroit, and edited by Drs. Ellis and Thayer.